

As to This Paper.

The new journal is designed to be an active exponent of the Democratic principle of self-government. It is believed that "government of the people and by the people" will be as effective to right the wrongs of Utah as it has been to correct the evils existing in other communities. We do not assert that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," but we do claim that the judgment of all the people, expressed without fear or restraint, and as the result of continued and free discussion, is better than the judgment of any one man or of any combination of men.

That Utah has wrongs to remedy is everywhere confessed. Our Territory is under the ban of an adverse national judgment. The American people, in various political and reformatory assemblages, through the press and through Congress, have taken cognizance of our local affairs, and have rendered a verdict against us. We are held to the living in defiance of law; it is charged that our ways are in conflict with the principles adopted by civilized people; and that we have so surrendered our judgment to self-elected ecclesiastical rulers that we are, practically, not a free people. We can not be heard to claim a just recognition of our boundless material resources, because men say that no excellence of climate and no abundance of opportunities for wealth are sufficient to excuse a good citizen for living in Utah and doing as Utah people do.

Now whether we admit or deny the charges against the people of Utah, a fair regard for the judgment of mankind should impel us to give consideration to the criticisms made. Every man should decide for himself, with due regard to his responsibility to his country and his creator, whether these charges are true. The rights and duties of citizenship are conferred upon individuals—not upon companies, or churches, or corporations. No citizen is worthy of the ballot who permits any other citizen or any combination of citizens, to dictate the nature of that ballot.

Hence the SALT LAKE DEMOCRAT starts to advocate that which its founders to be almost unknown, or at least not unanimously valued in Utah. It is, Free Ballots, and Free Ballots. We believe that neither any local church, nor any other church or combination, nor the commands of the national government, should direct the affairs of this commonwealth; but that rather the people, combining upon the basis of Democratic principles, should bring Utah into line with the age in which we live. Even though we may have to disavow associations dear to us, and give up practices we have been taught to believe were in harmony with Divine laws, still for the honor of our country and the happiness of our children, let us become obedient to law—let the fetters of prejudice be taken off of judgment, and the sober, second thought prevail.

For what the DEMOCRAT will have to say in this new presentation of old principles, we ask a careful hearing. It is asserted that the differences in Utah are irreconcilable; we do not believe it. With boundless charity and great patience we shall begin this struggle for reform and union; we believe there is patriotism enough in Utah to insure success; and though the battle be so long that our children and not ourselves shall celebrate the end, will because this way is the way of justice, we must turn neither to the right or to the left, but set our faces toward the sun.

Why Not Follow the Example of President John Taylor?

There are many men who lead a double life. One of these is the life which grows out of a person's surroundings or official position; the other is that which he lives when he is not influenced by public opinion, and is in line with his individual judgment.

The course of President JOHN TAYLOR with respect to polygamy is an apt example of this double life. He is in himself, as an official, an epitome of the Church of Latter-day Saints. He has risen to his present position through all the grades prescribed by his religious system—an elder, a priest, a bishop, an apostle, and at last president—taking all the solemn vows, binding himself by every form of religious oath, to uphold, support, enforce and defend each and every principle adopted by his people. Other men, in less responsible places and under lighter obligations, might waver somewhere and in some point; but the chief of the church cannot play the role of reformer, nor risk the imputation of treachery.

As the official head of the Mormon Church, Mr. Taylor is therefore constrained to be at least in theory a polygamist. He defends polygamy from his place in the Tabernacle; he urges the right of all his people to practice it; he does not admit the Constitutional right of the law-makers to legislate against it, and he uses the enormous revenues of the church freely to provide for polygamists the best legal counsel. Everything that the obligations of his rank requires is faithfully done by the occupant of the first office in the Mormon Church.

But, as a man and as a citizen, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR also marks out for himself another life. He was, as a practical polygamist, a violator of the laws of the land. He was amenable to punishment; his example as a law-breaker was destructive to the best interests of this Territory. But he has with his own lips informed the people that he has become obedient to law; he has put away his unlawful wives, and so far as his daily life is concerned is no more a polygamist than the Governor of the Territory.

Men have argued that they can not conform to the law without abandoning those who now rightfully look to them for support, and casting helpless orphans upon the world. Does anyone imagine that Mr.

TAYLOR omits a single duty to his children? Will any one believe that Mr. TAYLOR will permit a woman to suffer whom he has once pledged himself to sustain? Beyond those things which arise out of his churchly rank, it would be hard for Mormon or Gentile to bring an evil accusation against JOHN TAYLOR.

Why not, therefore, follow his example? Through this one manly act he speaks to all the people of Utah. It is the most eloquent of proclamations—it is the most effective of all appeals. The law of the land is supreme upon the conscience of every citizen unless it commands him to disobey God. Mr. TAYLOR plainly says to all that a man does not disobey God when he keeps clear of polygamy. His religion may teach that as a matter of principle it is one of his saintly privileges; but there is no requirement to use a moral privilege, and thus provoke a conflict with law.

Mr. TAYLOR has added to all that has been laid to his credit as the able head of his great church this crowning act of loyalty to his country. He has shown the bright road to peace. In the truest way, and undoubtedly from the best of motives, he has pointed out the avenue to prosperity for his church, and hastened the happy time when we shall hear no more of the bitterness and strife which has brought such disgrace upon us all.

A Democratic Administration.

It is fair to say that seven-eighths of the people of Utah rejoiced, more or less heartily and intelligently, over the election of GROVER CLEVELAND. One-half of the members of the Liberal party were Democrats in the States. The People's party, comprising fully three-fourths of the voters of the Territory, were well pleased with the result of the great national contest. The mass of that party felt that they would at least be no worse off under a Democratic administration, and they hoped that in some way there would be an improvement.

There appear to be substantial reasons why Mr. CLEVELAND's election should prove a blessing to Utah.

1. In the first place there will doubtless be a fair trial of the Democratic doctrine that the best government springs from the people themselves. Only through the exercise of power do we become fitted to use power, and a territory unused to governing itself could never develop into a prosperous State.

It is true that in the Territories, among a scattered population made up of incongruous material, there is greater danger of unjust and foolish enactments than in old settled States; cranks and enthusiasts may combine to establish customs, usages and laws at variance with the plainest principles of common sense; and hence Congress may and should use its superior power to prevent the establishment of systems repugnant to civilization and inconsistent with the general practice of the whole land; yet, so far as safely may be permitted the Territory of Utah will be encouraged to do the best it can for itself. Everything will be done under a Democratic administration that a spirit of fairness and moderation can suggest, to induce the people of Utah to voluntarily abandon those ways which have brought discredit upon us all in the eyes of the civilized world. President CLEVELAND will seek to enlarge rather than restrain the powers of the people until it shall be demonstrated beyond all doubt that they will not do right.

2. A Democratic administration will not judge Utah in a spirit of hostility. It will desire to create for itself friends and to foster a Democratic State. Feeling the obligations of his official oath, President CLEVELAND will enforce the law, firmly, consistently and honestly; no Democrat expects him to do less; he would be unworthy of his high place did he waver in this, and no exception need be looked for in Utah; but, once within the pale of the law, there is nothing which a magnificent generosity can suggest which will be refused to our people. Our Territory has been used as a ghost to scare wavering voters away from the Democratic and into the Republican fold. We shall deprive Utah beyond every limit of truth or justice—we hope that our magnificent mountain principality will come out from under the cloud of evil reproach, and shine the brightest star in the Democratic firmament.

3. And we believe a Democratic administration will be represented in Utah by better men. We shall have executive officers whose lives are in every way consistent with the dignity of their station; whose courtesy of speech shall be alike extended to all classes and conditions of men; who shall be above malice and incapable of dishonesty. We want patient men; for the animosities engendered by thirty years of strife cannot be uprooted in a day; and we want many men, who will not pose for effect upon the States, but work for the good of all the people before whom they are called to stand.

A Noble Platform.

From the Provo Enquirer.

The people of Utah must come back within the laws.

It seems that the charitable Christians of the great Garden City would do well to look about themselves in their own avenues, streets, alleys and back yards before they expect any for their support of the "missionary" work in Utah.—Ogden Herald.

Why not, neighbor? Utah has hundreds of missionaries traveling the world, seeking proselytes to our territorial church. It is only fair that the outside churches should send us a few score missionaries to balance the account.

We should like to receive a dozen letters each day, averaging five to ten lines apiece, relating to all live issues before the people.

If you like this paper, express your opinion by recommending it to others. If you don't like it, write us your objections in the most emphatic manner you can think of, consistent with good manners.

Telegraphic.

Condition of Gen. Grant.

New York, March 2.—The World of Tuesday will have the following: Dr. Ferdyce Barker, family physician, said yesterday: "These cases turn out so differently from what we expect, often, that it is not wise for me to predict how long General Grant will live. I have not seen him for a week. I was present at a consultation of physicians, and I thought then the case was a very serious one. I have great faith in Dr. Douglas, because he was successful in many cases I referred to him. That is how I came to interest General Grant in having treatment at his hands. Surgeons, Dr. Markoe and Dr. Sands were called in because it was thought advisable to consider the subject of an operation. The location of the disease was found to be such that a surgical operation was out of the question. There was no way of getting at the ulceration. The General's throat will not be closed up by the growth of the diseased parts. He will waste away because of the severe strain upon his system and the wearing of the disease upon his nervous forces. I am sorry to say the trouble is incurable, and there seems but little hope for his life. We told General Grant he might smoke half a cigar, but in one week from that time he had ceased tobacco in any form. It was thought not best to irritate the throat with tobacco, but to say nicotine caused him to go to sleep. The General's will power in giving up his cigar, especially when he has been in the habit of smoking so many a day, is remarkable. He has not smoked a cigar since October 28th."

At midnight General Grant's condition was reported unchanged. The General was up during the day as usual, but his friends and physicians have given up all hopes of his recovery. His doctors say he is gradually sinking. There were many callers at the house to-day.

The Tribune says: His condition remains about the same. He is neither better nor worse than he has been for several days.

Said Col. Fred Grant last evening: Who callers were yesterday, or from which letters or telegrams were received concerning Gen. Grant's condition, I refuse to disclose.

Dr. Douglas said: "General Grant passed a comfortable night; slept well, had little pain and during the day was up and around and enjoyed himself with his family. The General ate more heartily yesterday than he has for several days."

"Was General Grant alarmed at the publicity given to his case and on finding out his true condition?"

"I am not in a position to answer questions as to what is being done in General Grant's house, but I presume that all accounts of his condition that might produce unfavorable mental impression, were kept from him. I saw him about 10 o'clock last night and he was free from pain and gave promise of passing a comfortable night."

Closing Work of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Important items during the remainder of the session centers in the committee on appropriations and in the conference committee. The former has to-day furnished consideration of the sundry civil bills, and it will be reported to the Senate at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The bill has been considerably changed as regards amounts, but no conspicuous features have been added. The deficiency bill will be taken up by the sub-committee to-morrow morning and it is expected that it will be reported to the Senate Tuesday. The fortification bill, which will then be the only remaining regular annual appropriation bill introduced by the Senate, contains very few items and will be quickly disposed of on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. The bills in conference are pensions, army, postoffice, Indian and legislative bills. The first two contain no conspicuous features and will be easily reached. Conference upon the postoffice bill are holding their first meeting this evening, and expect to agree before adjournment upon everything except the so-called subsidy clause, upon which a second conference will doubtless be required. The legislative bill has been agreed to by the conferees, with the exception of provisions for clerks for Senators, and it is expected the House will recede from its position in this regard as it did last year. The Indian bill presents some difficulties, the solution of which cannot at this time be foreseen.

Very little business, except the consideration of appropriation bills, is to be expected from the present Congress, though friends of several important measures in the House will endeavor to secure action upon them. At this stage of the session it practically requires unanimous consent for the passage of an important measure, since a very small minority may, by resorting to parliamentary methods, delay and exhaust the remaining time. Among the measures likely to be pressed upon the attention of the House are the Grant retirement bill, bankruptcy bill, education bill, Mexican pension bill and the National library bill.

A Dynamite Shock.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 1.—Unknown parties made an attempt to-night to blow up Rainey's dam on Neshannock Creek with dynamite. The dam has long caused great anxiety, because of ice gorging on it and flooding the town. The conspiracy shock every inch with a terrific explosion, shattering windows, breaking crockery and creating consternation among the occupants. In the churches evening services were being held, and congregations, becoming panic-stricken, rushed to the streets. A number of persons were injured, and a number of persons were killed. The attempt to destroy the dam was a failure, while the damage to private property is considerable.

The Troubles of the Texans.

GALVESTON, March 1.—Information received to-day from Demmit county, the scene of the recent combat with Mexican marauders, states that a band of Americans visited a sheep ranch last week, and carried away a number of Mexican herders who were not known to have been guilty of any offenses. General Stanley, department commander, is arranging for the establishment of a line of pickets from Brownsville to Laredo along the Rio Grande.

March 1.—A News-Market special says: Workmen in the Texas Pacific R. R. shops, at a meeting held last night, determined to strike to-morrow, because of a reduction of wages. None of them will go to work. They sent notice to all other points where shops are located, and a general strike is anticipated on the Gould system of lines.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—The Methodist church at Fremont, of which ex-President Hayes is a member, was dedicated to-day. Hayes gave \$6,000 towards lifting the debt.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Hear submitted a proposed amendment to sundry civil bill appropriating \$15,000 for the woman's department of the New Orleans exposition, and moved it may be in order without reference to a committee to present that amendment in the Senate, when the bill should come to be considered. Agreed to.

Hear gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the vote of the Senate without debate on the proposed woman's suffrage constitutional amendment. The fortification bill was laid before the Senate, and referred to a committee. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported a sundry civil bill and asked that it be taken up, which was done.

HOUSE.

Randall from the committee on appropriations reported back the naval appropriation bill with the senate amendments, recommending concurrences in some and non-concurrence in others. Amendments were considered in the House as in committee of the whole.

A High Celebration.

St. Louis, March 2.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: An excursion will leave here on the third of March for the crater of Mount Popocatepetl, where, on the summit of the highest mountain in America, they will celebrate the inauguration of Governor Cleveland as President of the United States. The descent from the volcano will begin on the evening of March 4th. Many Americans will participate.

Gives Fair Notice.

PARIS, March 1.—Flannery, secretary of the dynamite committee, declared that the dynamiters began three weeks ago preparations for certain events to take place in England, compared with which all previous explosions were experiments, and which he was confident would terrify all England. He said the Prince of Wales would not be molested.

Concluded to Submit to the Law.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Thomas J. Naunin, formerly Mayor of Adrian, Mich., and wanted by that city for forgery three years ago, was arrested to-day, having arrived last night from San Francisco by the Texas Pacific Railroad. Naunin says he was on his way home when arrested. He intended to stand trial, as he was getting sick of concealment.

Foreign News.

LONDON, March 2.—Shanghai advices state that Admiral Courbet has blockaded Ningpo and is now bombarding Chinshai.

The British steamer Lake Winnipeg, from New York, has arrived at Liverpool. She landed six of the crew of the French ship Surry, abandoned in a completely disabled condition. The rest of the Surry's crew, including master and officers, are either drowned or dead from exhaustion.

The examination of Cunningham and Burton was continued to-day. Witnesses introduced testified that Burton was the owner of a bag containing 20 pounds of dynamite, discovered in the parcel-room of the Chicago Great railway station, shortly after the explosion at Victoria station, a year ago.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, who has been ill for some time at a boarding house in this city, was thought to be dying yesterday, and her brothers at Washington telegraphed for ex-secretary Blaine. His daughter Margaret, and brother, Robert G. Blaine, came to Baltimore and spent the afternoon with Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Walker is the wife of R. C. Walker, a retired naval officer. Mrs. J. W. Fisk, of Montana, and Mrs. O. J. Salisbury of Salt Lake City, are in constant attendance upon the afflicted wife and mother. Mrs. Walker is the only sister of the ex-secretary.

NAPLES, March 1.—A large house at Cosenza was wrecked to-day by the fall of a floor. Sixty persons were in the building at the time of the disaster and all were injured more or less severely. Twenty are not expected to recover.

DORSEY AND BLAINE HAVE FALLEN OUT, but no honest men have come to their rescue thereby. The proverb which teaches us to expect a different result from such an occurrence was made before the days of Washington juries and Star-route rings.—Boston Herald (Ind.)

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